MINERAL MAP

AND

GENERAL STATISTICS

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY:
THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1876.

[*Price* 1*s.*]

AUSTRALIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the subdivision of the territory of Australia, a different principle has prevailed to that which has obtained in the United States. Instead of there being many separate States, some of them of small size, and some wholly inland, the mainland of Australia has hitherto been divided into a few large Colonies or Provinces, each of which has its coast-line and its metropolitan port. The less settled portion of Australia will doubtless hereafter be further subdivided, but the older Colonies may be considered as having their limits determined. The Australian Colonies will therefore separately be larger communities than any of the States of America—a geographical difference that may involve important political differences.

New South Wales once included the territory of the Colonies of South Australia, Victoria, and Queensland. Its present reduced area—not likely to be further diminished—is nearly equal to the united areas of North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida, and its coast-line is about the distance from Cape Sable to Cape Fear.

Its main export arises from the primitive industry of pastoral life. This is due to the fact that the inland districts are so easily accessible—that fine wool is so valuable a product—that it is procured with so little labour, and that the soil and climate are so favourable to its production. In its early years, therefore, the Colony has enjoyed the advantage of acquiring great wealth on easy terms, and a substantial basis of prosperity is thus laid, supported by which other industries are arising. In comparison with its population New South Wales is a wealthy and wealth-producing community, its export of wool and gold alone being worth, last year, £6,000,000, for a population of about 600,000. It occupies at the present period of its history a singularly advantageous point of departure for a magnificent future. Its ultimate greatness is assured, and it offers great attractions to those who would contribute towards the realization of that destiny.

NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

ADVANTAGES OF NEW SOUTH WALES AS A HOME FOR THE EMIGRANT.

1. There is ready employment for all classes of laborers and artisans, at much higher wages than are given to the same classes of labor in England. In most of the trades the working day is limited to eight hours.

2. The cost of living for the masses of the people is cheaper here than in Europe or America. The labouring classes throughout the Colony live as comfortably as the middle classes in Europe.

3. Capital intelligently directed finds ready investment, either in trade, agriculture, mining, or the public stock, at higher rates than in Europe, and with good security.

4. There is an area of nearly 200,000,000 acres of public lands, two-thirds of which are occupied by the squatters on short leases, but all of which, with the exception of proper public reserves, are open to the emigrant to select from, wherever he pleases, and on terms within reach of the poorest; and a certain road to competency, if he be healthy, prudent, and industrious.

5. The soil and climate are adapted to a great variety of produce, at a moderate expenditure of labour and capital; and, cultivated with the ordinary skill, will yield excellent returns.

6. Our mineral resources can be surpassed by few other countries. The gold deposits are spread over a large area, and have proved as rich as anything hitherto known in the history of mining. The coal deposits are practically inexhaustible, and iron, lead, copper, tin, kerosene shale, and other mineral treasures abound.

7. For merchants and tradesmen no fairer field than Sydney could be presented. With its position on the eastern seaboard, with the Southern Islands, San Francisco, and the whole American Continent, right opposite,—with a harbour for shipping unrivalled in the World, and a vast trade already established, it cannot fail to secure the chief share of the commerce of the Pacific.

8. No finer climate can be desired, combining in its variety the mild warmth of the coast, the invigorating air of the mountains, and the dry atmosphere of the interior.

9. All the chief districts are easy of access by river, road, or railway, and the rates of traffic are low.

10. All this may be enjoyed among a people whose whole social life is so like Home that it is scarcely possible for the emigrant to feel like "a stranger in a strange land." The language, customs, habits, laws, literature, education, religion, are all thoroughly English; life and property secure; and government free.

11. Every immigrant, if sober, healthy, and industrious, is wealth to the Colony, and is made welcome at once—never received with jealousy and suspicion.

The steamships of the Pacific Mail Company run between San Francisco and Sydney monthly, and there are always steamships and sailing-vessels on the berth at London.

NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

LAND.

Alienated	acres	16,357,000
Unalienated	„	191,643,000
Under Cultivation	„	464,957
Enclosed	„	6,098,988

Principal Crops:—

		Extent.	Produce.	
Wheat	acres	166,911	2,148,394	bush.
Maize	„	118,436	3,618,436	„
Barley	„	3,984	69,053	„
Oats	„	17,974	293,135	„
Potatoes	„	13,604	38,564	tons.
Arrowroot ...	„	47	29,760	lbs.
Sugar Cane (productive) ...	„	4,087	15,355,648	„
Tobacco	„	540	6,069	cwt
Vineyards ...	„	4,308	684,258	gals. Wine.
			1,859	„ Brandy.
			679	tons Fruit for Table use.

NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

WAGES.

Carpenters	... 8/ to 10/ per diem of 8 hours.
Smiths	10/ to 12/ „ „
Wheelwrights	8/ to 10/ „ „
Bricklayers	10/ to 11/ „ „
Masons	10/ to 12/ „ „

Lodging and Board for working men, 15/ per week.

	Per annum with board and lodging. £ £
Farm Laborers	30 to 40
Shepherds	30 to 35
Females :—	
Cooks (plain)	30 to 40
Housemaids	26 to 30
Laundresses	30 to 40
Nursemaids	20 to 26
General House Servants	26 to 30
Farm House Servants	26
Dairywomen	

PROVISIONS.—1874.

Wheat, per bushel...	5/6 to 6/6
Bread, per lb. ...	/1½ to /2
Flour, „ ...	/1¼ to /1½
Rice, „ ...	/2¾ to /3
Tea, „ ...	1/2 to 2/6
Sugar, „ ...	/3½ to /4½
Coffee, „ ...	1/4
Meat, fresh, per lb....	/3½
„ salt, „ ...	/3½ to /4½
Butter, fresh, „ ...	1/7
Butter, salt, per lb....	1/4
Cheese, English, per lb.	1/6 to 1/8
„ Colonial „	/6
Potatoes, per cwt. ...	4/ to 5/6
Wine, Colonial, per gal.	3/6 to 5/6
Beer, „ „	2/
Candles, per lb. ...	/4½
Kerosene Oil, per gal.	2/6
Tobacco, per lb. ...	3/ to 3/7

CLOTHING.

Moleskin Jackets, each	8/ to 12/
„ Coats, „	12/ to 20/
Waistcoats, „	3/ to 5/
Moleskin Trousers, „	4/6 to 9/
Colored Shirts, „	1/6 to 4/6
Strong Boots, per pair	5/9 to 6/
Socks, „	/10
Handkerchiefs ...	/4½ to /8
Straw Hats	2/6 to 3/6
Print Dresses ...	7/6 to 12/6
Flannel Petticoats ...	3/6 to 8/
Calico „ ...	4/ to 8/
Flannel, per yard ...	2/
Calico, „ ...	/8 to /9
Blankets, per pair ...	12/6 to 20/
Sheeting, Calico ...	1/6 to 2/6

PROCLAIMED GOLD FIELDS

NORTH

Applebree Flat
Bingara
Boorook & Lunatic
Ironbark
Little Riv or Boyd
Peel River
Rocky River
Upper Hunter
Solferino
Timbarra
Tooloom Creek
Cangai
Glen Morrison
Nymboi River

SOUTH

Adjungbilly Creek
Adelong Creek
Araluen
Back Creek
Black Range
Burrungong
Corowa
Crookenback
Delegate
Emu Creek
Gulph
Gundagai
Gilmore
Goobarragandra
Jembaicumbene Swamp
Kiandra
Long Flat
Moragle Creek
Mogo.
Mongarlowe River
Moruya or Deua River
Mustama
Narima
Naringa
New Maragle Ck
Nerrimunga
Ouranee
Sharps Ck & Nooka Nooka
Shoalhaven River
Tumbarumba
Tyagong
Warrambooka Creek
Jugiong Ck or Gumbamurra River
Gundaroo
Burra Burra
Four Mile Ck & Yarrara

WEST

Abercrombie
Bathurst
Bolubulu
Benorce
Billabang
Buckenbar Rise
Caloola
Campbell's River
Cargo
Cheshires Creek
Cooks Vale Creek
Gudgegong River
Cargellico Lake
Mount Lambie
Gilmandyke Creek
Grattai Creek
Gulgong
Gunners Dam
Isabella River
Kings Plains
Kirkconnell
Lachlan
Macquarie River
Mitchell Creek
Muckerwa
Mulgunnia
Mudgee
Mullah Mullah
Oberon
Ophir
Pipeclay Creek
Rocky Bridge Creek
Tambaroora
Tallawang
Tuena Creek
Tuglow Creek
Turon River
Winburndale Rivulet
Woods Flat
Two Mile Flat
Junction Pooot
Gully Swamps & Black Hills
Clear Creek

142 143 144 145 146 147

28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37

GREY RANGE
Torrens Creek
YENKAN BOLO RANGE
CADELLS RANGE
ALBERT PASTORAL DISTRICT
KAKOKO RANGE
COURNLAUNDEE RANGE
MALIA RANGE
BARRIER OR STANLEY RANGE
MT D'AUBENY RANGE
SCROPES RANGE
Lake Weytchugga
Wirrannia
Poopellar Lake
Lake Gunyulka
L. Pollowillahke
Mc CULLOCHS RANGE
Menindee
Talyawalka Creek
Teryawynya Lake
Louth
RANKINES RANGE
Cobar
Cannonbar
Bogan River
Gunning Br.
Inata Creek
Warrego River
Gulgao River
Birle River
Bokhara River
Nu
WARREGO
Bourke
Brewarrina
DAR
PASTORAL DISTRICT
Barlings Creek
Tarcoo River
Ana Branch
Ana Branch of Darling River
Pooncaira
DARLING PASTORAL DISTRICT
Willandra Billabong
Gundabolin
Lake Cudjullagong
Cowal
Yaglo Cr.
LACHLAN PASTORAL DISTR
Bodhigee
Lake Waljeers
Orxley
Maude
Hay
Mirrool Creek
Lake Victoria
Moorna
Wentworth
Col Col
MURRAY OR HUME RIVER
Euston
Lake Taila
Lake Wocyanga
Belrapaid
Lake Tolla
Lake Yonga
Weimby
MURRUMBIDGEE RIVER
Narrandera
Junee
Moulamein
Billabung Creek
Wangonilla
Edward River
Wakool River
Goodon R.
Thurrowa
Yanko Creek
Coonong Cr.
L. Cullivel
Lake Urana
Jerilderie
Conargo
Urana
Urangeline
Berrigan
Tocumwal Cr.
Mangoplah
Wagga Wagga
Billabung Cr.
Deniliquin
Tuppal Creek
Mathoura
Tocumwal
Walbundry
Morven
Howlong
Howna
Albury
Moama
MURRAY OR HUME RIVER
MURRUMBIDGEE PASTORAL DISTRICT

Timor
Gulf of Carpentaria
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
AUSTRALIA
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
QUEENSLAND
Brisbane
NEW SOUTH WALES
Sydney
VICTORIA
Melbourne
Bass Strait
Tasmania
Perth
Adelaide

INDEX TO COLORS

Gold
Silver
Tin
Copper
Iron
Coal
Diamonds & other Gems
Kerosene Shale

The proclaimed Gold Fields embracing an area of about 16000 square Miles are Proved Auriferous Lands partly reserved from sale by the Government for the purpose of public mining for Gold

Diamonds and other Gems comprise the Diamond Noble Opal Ruby Sapphire Topaz Zircon and Corundum

Compiled & Drawn by J. Tayler

Sydney . . Thomas Richards

SKETCH MAP OF NEW SOUTH WALES

SHOWING THE

LOCALITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL MINERALS

1876

Explanation

Railways shown thus ——— Proposed Extensions thus - - - -

Postal Roads do. do. ——— Telegraphs do

Pastoral District Boundaries

SCALE OF MILES

0 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

148 149 150 151 152 153 154

Engraved by G. W. Sharp

Government Printer .

NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

1874.

Population	584,278
Area—acres	208,000,000
Revenue	£4,664,568
Expenditure	£4,426,040
Imports	£11,293,739
Exports	£12,345,603
Trade, per head of the Population	£40 9s. 2d.
Tonnage—Inwards	1,016,369 tons
„ Outwards	974,525 „
„ of Ships built in N. S. Wales	82,294 „
„ „ registered „	101,008 „

Railways constructed	436 miles.
„ under construction	250 „
„ projected	286 „
Telegraphs constructed	8,000 „
„ under construction	250 „
Banks—Capital	£7,894,656
Deposits	£13,463,972

NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

1875.

LIVE STOCK.

Sheep	22,872,882
Horned Cattle	2,856,699
Horses	346,691
Pigs	219,958
Wool produced	lbs. 62,900,425
Value of Clip	£5,241,702

1874.

Wool exported	£5,010,125
Live Stock	„ 772,935
Leather	„ 154,893
Tallow	„ 104,151
Preserved Meats	„ 107,413
Hides	„ 52,771

The climate and pasture of New South Wales are well suited for the rearing of stock; housing and root crops for winter fodder not being required.

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NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

COAL FIELDS.

Approximate area, 24,840 square miles.

Coal raised to 1874	12,387,279 tons.
Value	£6,655,328
Raised in 1874	1,304,567 tons.
Exported in 1874...	872,980 „
Cost of raising	from 3s. to 5s. 3d. ℔ ton.
Price, placed on board ship .	from 12s. to 14s. „
Loading capabilities of Staiths and Steam Cranes at Newcastle	12,300 tons daily

DIAMONDS.

Approximate area, 500 square miles.

LEAD AND SILVER.

Approximate area, 500 square miles.

KEROSENE SHALE.

Approximate area, 660 square miles.

Total production, 1874.	£261,414
Exports, 1874	11,584

Yield of Hartley Shale—150 to 160 gallons per ton = 18,000 cubic feet of gas, with an illuminating power equal to 40 candles.

NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

IRON ORES.

Approximate area of Deposits, 1,400 sq. miles.

TIN FIELDS.

Approximate area, 6,250 square miles.

Total production of Tin Ore to end of 1874 ...	£866,461
Exports, 1874	484,354

GOLD FIELDS.

Approximate area, 13,650 square miles.

Total production to end of 1874	£30,536,246
Exports, 1874	1,875,081
Total value of gold coined at Sydney Mint to 1874..	35,857,000

COPPER.

Approximate area, 3,300 square miles.

Total production to end of 1874	£807,476
Exports, 1874	320,414

Mineral lands may be leased from the Government at the annual rental of 5s. per acre, for a term of 20 years, renewable at the option of the lessee; or may be purchased at £2 per acre on condition of spending a like amount within three years.

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Flannel Petticoats ...	3/6 to 8/
Calico „ ...	4/ to 8/
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Blankets, per pair ...	12/6 to 20/
Sheeting, Calico ...	1/6 to 2/6